1	2	3	4
2005-06	3078	92,492	1645.63
2006-07	3483	1,05,741	1729.27
2007-08	5671	1,42,362	2258.79
2008-09	Yet to be assessed		2949.32

Statement-III

List of hospitals in the State of Jharkhand

1. ESI Hospital, Maithan
2. ESI Hospital, Ranchi
3. ESI Hospital, Adityapur

Minimum wages of workers of unorganized sector

†1273. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of unorganized sector often have to work for more than eight hours a day and they do not even get minimum wages;

(b) if so, sector-wise details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide appropriate wages to these workers for their work and to save them from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Under Section 24(1) (a) of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, the number of hours of work for a worker, engaged in scheduled employments irrespective of any sector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which shall constitute a normal working day, shall be 9 hours for an adult inclusive of the intervals of rest.

(c) The minimum wages, fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have to be statutorily paid. The enforcement of the Act is secured at two levels. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), while in the State Sphere it is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Persons rendered jobless due to global recession

1274. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether owing to Global market recession during the current year 2009 joblessness increased a great deal;

(b) if so, how the number of the jobless in India increased during January to April this year as compared to that during the corresponding period in 2008;

(c) the number of these rendered jobless abroad, who have returned to India during the said global recession period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to the hands rendered jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The information on job loss is available through two quarterly Sample Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau for the periods October-December, 2008 and January-March, 2009. In case of the former covering 2581 units in 20 centres across 11 States/UT relating to important sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems & jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that about half a million workers have lost their jobs. In case of the latter covering 3192 units in 21 centres across 11 States/UT relating to sectors like textiles and apparel, handloom/powerloom, leather, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that the employment in selected sectors has increased by a quarter million.

(c) According to information furnished by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Indian Missions in the Gulf Countries in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar have informed that there has been no report of any large scale adverse impact on Indian workers because of global economic slowdown and recession, though there has been report of some job losses. The Indian Mission in United Arab Emirates (UAE) has reported that accurate figures of return of Indian workers are not available. It is estimated that ranging from 50,000 to 1,50,000 workers have returned to India as a result of the delay in execution of projects due to economic slow down and recession. They have further informed that most of the workers have returned to India on leave without pay with the expectation that they would be able to return to work in the UAE once the situation improves. It would be relevant here to mention that more than ninety percent of Indian Emigration is to the Gulf Countries.

Further information received from Indian Missions in Afghanistan, Syria, Sudan, Brunei, Libya, Jordan, and Lebanon, indicate that there is no report of Indians affected by global recession there. Indian Mission in Yemen has informed that there is negligible impact on Indian workers due to global recession. Indian Mission in Indonesia has stated that there is no large scale impact of recession in Indonesia. Indian Mission in Malaysia has informed that small number of Indian workers have returned to India due to slowdown of the Malaysian economy in the context of current global recession.

So far as professionals are concerned, they mostly emigrate to the Western World. As per reports received from Germany, Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia, there is no report of such return of Indians because of recession and economic slowdown.

Report received from United States of America (USA) indicates that the recession in USA has affected almost all sections of the people. However, they have informed that Indians working in the United States are mostly professionals and the extent of job losses by Indians is, therefore, slightly mitigated by their indispensability to the organization. The exact number of Indians affected by the recession is indeterminate.

(d) The action taken by the Government to overcome economic slowdown like the three stimulus packages announced, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc., contribute to reviving the economy and creating jobs, which help those rendered jobless as well. Besides, the implementation of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled to about 50% of wages upto a period of one year and medical benefits in the case of loss of job and schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme also mitigate the adverse impact on workers. Further, the skill development programmes enable workers to harness Job opportunities.

Deaths and injuries at work places

1275. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accidental death and injury in work places are rising every year so also increase of occupational diseases;

(b) what is the number of death and injury in accidents and occupational deaths in the country, industry-wise and State-wise from 2004 to 2009;

(c) whether the number of accidents are more in construction, Mines, Coal, J.D.I; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) No definite trend can be indicated regarding fatal and non fatal injuries and occupational disease. The position varies from sector to sector. The State-wise details of reportable fatal and non-fatal injuries and occupational disease in factories covered under Factories Act, 1948 from 2004 to 2008 are given in the Statement I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below). Industry-wise details are not maintained. The fatal and non-fatal accident injuries and occupational disease reported in major ports during the said period are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

The State-wise details of accidents resulting in deaths and serious injuries in Coal Mines and Non-Coal Mines from 2004 to 2009 (upto 31.05.2009) are given in the Statement-IV and statement-V respectively (*See* below).

The State-wise details of notified occupational disease in Coal Mines and non-Coal Mines are given in the Statement-VI (*See* below).

The details of deaths and injuries in construction industry in respect of Central Sector are given in the Statement-VII as per the available data. No data relating to number of accidents in construction sector in respect of States is being maintained centrally.